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THE BELGICK SOVLDIER:

Aston. d. 25. 978

DEDICATED TO THE PARLIAMENT.

OR,

VVarre was a Bleſsing.

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1624.

TO THE HIGH COVRT OF PARLIAMENT.

Right Honorable Lords,

WHen *Athanasius* opposed 700 *Arrian* Bishops, it seemed so dangerous to the established government of the Empire, that his castigation was threatned by expulsion or fire: yea *Liberius* that took his part, was checked by the Emperours owne letters, for affecting the opinion of that wicked man: but when againe his faire demeanor and religious constancie drew away the veile of superstition, ignorance and heresie, whereby the Emperors eyes were opened to see, and reioyce in the Sunnie splendor of truth, *Constantine* admitted him within his embraces, and all those adherents of *Arrius* were confounded by their owne pertinacity and wilfulnes. Thus hath it fared with all innovations. Yea Christ himselfe was subject to traducing, for abolishing that ceremoniall law, on which the Iewes were besotted: For the propheſies against the Temple, about which the Priests were exasperated; and for the doctrines of saluation, with which the people were distracted; and yet in the end, they that were not credulous of his preaching and miracles being alive, beleeved a few fisher-mens reports after he was dead. Math. 26. 61. Luk. 15. 5. Act. 2. 42. and 4. 4.

Thus doth my expectation provide a *Persius* shield

againſt that giddy monſter of ſcoffes and deriſion, ſeeing I go about to prove, that Warre hath been better then peace, and that the Commonwealth and Religion of *England* haue had their glory and propagation by oppoſing *Antichriſt*, and in plaine termes repulſing *Spaine* our *Antagoniſt*, concerning whom (moſt gracious Lords) giue me leaue to remember what is reported of *Cæſar*, who hearing of the death of a Romane ſoldier, that had liued merily and ſecurely, yet died greatly in debt and in mens diſgraces, he deſired to buy the bed and the pillow on which he lay, deeming ſome rare vertue to be therein, whereon a man could ſleep ſo ſoundly and without manifeſt perturbation, that liued in ſo great danger: ſo though I deſire no pillow or bed from under the King of *Spaine*, yet with *Cæſar* I proteſt, there is ſome wonder of nature belongs unto him, that hee can ſleep at all, having ſo many troubles to wreſtle with, and intricate ſedgie weeds of diſturbances to winde out of.

Macrob. Saturnalis lib. 2. ca. 4.

For ever ſince *Philip* the ſeconds mariage with *England*, and that the ambitious humour for being an Emperours ſonne, ſwelled beyond all the degrees of compariſon with other Princes, how hath *Spaine* beſtird himſelfe to the affrighting of *Europe*, and moued of purpoſe out of his owne faire and ſecure element, to look on his neighbours with retrograde aſpects in contrarious orbes: ſo that Princes may demand (though meane men muſt be ſilent) what hath *Spaine* to doe in other territories, in other Provinces, which commeth neerer to *France* or *England*, then all the reſt, and of which you have experience by the actions

Qu. Marie.

actions of *Henry* 8. of famous memory.

At first, by reason of consanguinitie (yet personall mariages doe not rule Princes affaires) hee ioyned with the Emperour against *France*, and by his anxiliary forces, *Charles* the 5. not onely expulsed the *French* out of *Italy*, but at last sacked *Rome*, and took the Pope and his Cardinals prisoners; in which iollitie he proceeded, vntill the battell of *Pauy*, where the French King was taken prisoner, and so his fortune swelled over the banks of all limitation: then began our King to be iealous of his greatnes, and by degrees retracted, supposing it high time to rebate his ambition, and lay as it were a cooling card upon his forwardnes; so not only the French King was relieved, but Pope *Clement* ransomed.

If it be thus, and that there is a kinde of politicall necessitie among Princes, to watch the affaires of one another, I hope it is now high time to looke upon *Spaines* intrusions, and provide for our selves, that we have not so dangerous a neighbor. But if we be sensible of present losses, wrongs, disgraces, affronts, and intollerable indignities, let the same water that drave the mill, drowne the mill: and if peace have abused us, let warre a Gods name repaire our credits. There is no Aconite in nature, but may be prevented by an Antidote: yea it is an axiome in Philosophie, that preventing phisick is better then curing, and the law of preservation is incident to all creatures.

But here me thinkes, some sordide covetous Church-man, rich churlish Farmer, scurrilous fearful Lawyer, or temporizing Parasite may interiect these

theſe doubts. Firſt, whether we have ſufficient occaſion or no, to fall out with *Spaine?* Secondly, how ſhall a warre be maintained? Thirdly, where the ſeate of this warre ſhall be? Fourthly, who ſhall be called to our aſſiſtance? And laſt of all, whether the Country be willing to ſuch a deſignement? To all which I dare not anſwer, but ſay plainly to decide theſe things, You are called to a Parliament, and as it is in martiall affaires, let the Generall be never ſo wiſe, and the Commanders never ſo valiant, yet when projects are propoſed of conſequence, a martiall Court is called, and a ſeaſonable debating the matter concludeth for the beſt: ſo I referre this buſineſſe to the Directer of Princes hearts, and the inſtrumentall cauſe of our proſperitie, your wiſdoms. I refere my ſelfe to your pardon or pittie, and beſeech you, let the diſcourſe diſcover my good intents. I referre all difficulties to the ſucceſſe. For if the greateſt doubt be for want of money, why ſhould we be more unfortunate then we have been? the warre, by Gods grace, will bring in treaſure enough. And if *David* will be ruled by *Ioab*, and come to the taking of *Rabbah*, the Kings Crowne ſhall be ſet on his head, which weighed a talent of gold, full of precious ſtones, beſides the ſpoile of the citie, which was in exceeding great aboundance. As for the deceits of peace, and thoſe bewitching flatteries of politicke inſinuation, let it be the *Spaniard*, or whom it will, I conclude in a word, *Timeo dannos, & dona ferentes.*

2. Sam. 12. 30.

But to make my approaches neerer the battery, and to come to the illuſtration of my *Theſis*, *Warre was*

a bleſ-

a blessing; He that pleaded for peace, and cried out in an insulting brauery, *Cedant arme togæ, concedat laurea linguæ*, that maintained the morrall precepts of Philosophy, that an unjust peace was to be preferred before a just warre; yet in his lib. 1. *De officij*, sets it downe in this maner: *Suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam, vt sine iniuria in pace viuatur.* But alas, whether am I transported? my meaning is not, *In arenum descendere*, by any pressing antiquity, or authority to the muster of Illustration, or justifiable discourses concerning warre or peace, or once demonstrate the glory of Monarcks or other Princes, (amongst whom *Spain* is no way behind the famousest Common-wealths) who haue enlarged their territories from the actiue imployment of Heroike spirits, and received a fulnesse from the flowing sea of turbulency and warre, set forward by the attempts of men, and industry of Souldiers.

I will onely deale with the Church of God, and cause of Religion, which had beene confined within cottages and shepheards, or brick-makers houses if warre had not beene, and the sword cut out a way to dissolve the intent of those *Circes* impiety schismaticks, which the corruptions of peace in all ages made more intricate and dangerous: and yet still we dote on peace, and I am afraid will rather leap on shore to be destroyed by the incantations of the daughters of *Achelous*, then tie our selues to the mast of *Vlisses* ship, to be secured from the temptation. Shall the hills eccho againe after the voice of God? then hearken what he sayes: *I will set enmity between her seede and thy seed, and he shall breake thy head, and thou shalt bruise* Gen. 3. 17.

his heele: here is a warre, but no peace proclamed. How came the deluge, but for want of warre? The
Gen.6.1.2.&c. sinnews of peace were multiplied as high as the hills, and hardned like the rocks. How began *Abrahams*
Gen.23.6. credit to be counted a Prince among the *Philistians*,
Gen.14.14. but by a famous exploite against the five Kings, and an Heroike charity to deliver his brother *Lot* from
Gen.25.22. oppression? Betweene *Rebeckcas* twinns there was a
Gen.32.28. warre in the wombe, and *Iacobs* blessings proceeded from wrastling with God. If warre had not been (as I said before) the Church might still be moyling in the brickhills in *Egipt*, but at last *Canaan* was subjec-
Iosu.12.1.&c. ted, and the house of God made glorious for ever. Yea, though *Salomon* was the prince of peace, as a tipe of Christ, and Christ borne in the time of peace, after *Augustus* had ended his troubles, and the Sonne of God the author and louer of Peace: yet were *Da-*
2.Sam.23.8. *uids* worthies the contriuers of *Salomons* greatnesse, and *Augustus* turmoiles the bringers forth of after
*Matth.10.34 Luk.12.51. quietnesse; yea Christ himselfe told them plainely, he came not to bring peace but a sword; and in *Iohns*
Reu.1.16. vision there is a sword, with a double edge proceeding out of his mouth.

You shall reade in the *Iudges*, that the starres did
Iudg.5.20. fight against *Sisera* in their order; what, shall warre come from heaven against Gods enemies, and shall we be affraid of it on earth? it was done saith the text in order, to show, that there is nothing out of order in heauen; but if this order could be predominant in earth, earth would presume with heauen, and wicked Princes take aduantage of this tearm of order, to ad-
1.Kin.12.28. uance the impieties of peace. *Ieroboams* calues were erected

erected by order: the ſtatutes of *Omri* confirmed by order: all the Heathens and Idolatrous nations governed by order: *Amaſiah* would have ſtopt *Amos* mouth by order; there is no aſtoniſhing the naturall man with Gods defiances againſt the impieties of time, and corruptions of Court: and ſo it followes in all the enormous proceedings of irreligious peace, tyrānous governments, wanton paſſions, unreformed Common-wealths, iealous Princes, the papacy Inquiſition, perſecution of Saints, and the abuſes of ambitious officers, all their deformities are covered with the mantle of order, and innocent ſoules betrayed to the voice of authoritie with this affrighting: how dare you be diſobedient to Princes? raiſe hurliburlies and innouation, or ſeem refractary to the ſtatutes of government? is it not wiſedome to prevent turbulent warre, and keep miſchiefe in awe by pleaſing the Princes, though with flattery and abſurd ſoothing their impious and fearefull enormities? But alas, haue not all theſe proved like the glorious garment of *Medea*, which burnt *Creuſa* to cinders, and ſet the houſe of *Creon* on a blaſe, or if you will the ſhirt of *Deianira*, that conſumed *Hercules* to powder, who put it on ſimply as a garment of loue and peace. Mic.6.16. Amo.7.10.

Whence came all the projects invectiues, but by reaſon of the iniquitie of peace. One cries out upon the pride of women, and the haughtie lookes of the daughters of *Zion*. Another on the ambition, coueteouſneſſe, oppreſſion, perſecution, and bloudy government of the Nations. A third exclames, as if the Prince, the iudge, and the officers wrapped up the Eſa.3.16.&c. Eze.22.12.13. Mic.7.3.

busineſſe of ſtate in a polluted cloth, and were contented to beare with one anothers wickedneſſe, by ſelling of places, and ſeates of judicature, to maintaine priuate pleaſures, and giue the raines of their unruly horſes that liberty, that wickedneſſe ſhould runne at randome without controll or reſtraint, not regarding how the vine was cut till it bled, and the Common-
Eſay. 59. 11. wealth with *Eſays* lamentation mourned like a dove
Zeph. 1. 8. that had loſt her mate. A fourth ſpareth not the often-
Amos 8. 5. tous braverie of Princes, and exceſſe of apparrell. A
fift takes the very farmer and clowne in hand, who
grudgeth at the new Moones and feaſts, becauſe the
markets are prolonged, and they cannot grinde the
face of the poore by ſelling their corne deere enough.
A ſixt adventures vpon the ſervants of officers, who
by reaſon of their Maſters greatneſſe and authoritie,
leap from threſhold to threſhold, and exhauſt the
treaſures of whole houſe-houlders to advance and
floriſh their pride, luſt, and riots: and all of them
muſter ſo many epithites, and attributes againſt
Prieſt and deceitfull Prophets, that I haue not breath
to vent the variety. And when was all this, in the time
of peace, when the warres had ſet them downe in the
chaire of tranqvillity? even then forgat they both
v 4. God and themſelves, ſtretching out their limbes on
v 6. beds of ivory, carowſing in goblets of gold, and kil-
ling the fat lambs of the flocke, but no man remem-
bred the affliction of *Ioſeph*: may I not then well con-
clude, that warre was a bleſſing, and peace more dan-
gerous then the gaping and voraginous caue, where-
in *Curtius* leapt to fruſtrate the contagion that infec-
ted *Rome*: and thus much for warre before Chriſt.

Now

Now let us see how Religion hath thrived since Christ: I will not name the Primitive Church, though those persecutions may well be called a war, and a bloudy one, but one warre begat another, and *Sanquis martirum semen euleſiæ*, those cruelties proved the bloud of *Hidra*: as the Palme flouriſhed by the preſſure, the Chriſtians thriued by their Martirdome; but come to the papacy it ſelfe, who now began a glory vnthought one by the donation of Princes, I hope you ſhall find all their warrps and woofes ſpunne and wouen in the frames of warre, and turmoiles of provinces and principallities.

Although *Navelerus* hath a ſtory, that there was a warre in heaven of thunder, lightning, and a great voice heard the ſame day, that *Conſtantine* enfeoffed the Church with large territories, and ſumptvous pallaces, ſaying: Now is poyſon throwne into the pure ſtreame of Gods word; yet did the Biſhop of *Rome* reape vſe of the ſame, and out of the warres which the Emperours made with the Pagans, digged as it were and extracted their ſupremacy, which at laſt was raiſed to a ſtupendous mountaine of admiration: for thus goes the ſtorie. Reu. 12.

As *Conſtantine* the great was ſetting forward his Armies, there was a bloudy croſſe ſeene in the firmament, and a voice heard, *In hoc ſigno vinces*; yea, their ſtory reports, that a croſſed ſtone lying on the ground was advanced as a monument, and miracle in the Primitive Church, by the command of the Emperor: whereupon the Biſhop of *Rome* taking advantage added thoſe hollydaies in the *Rubrick: Inuentio Crucis, en elevatio Crucis.* From thence decended to *Charle-*

maine; how mightily did the papacy increaſe by the diviſion of the Empire, and the warres of the Nation? untill the *Goths* and *Vandals* were expulſed, who infected *Italy* and made ſuch a blaſe in *Rome*, that all the water of *Tiber* could not quench the flame; but as you read of *Antæus* wraſtling with *Hercules*, who renewed his ſtrength by touching the earth; The Pope recovers his feuer, and from hiding his head in *Ravenna Avignion*, and other places; through the warres of Princes, and valour of *Carolus Magnus* appeares againe, ſtradling over *Rome* like a *Coloſſus*, and ſo makes *Rome* haue roome of precedency over all countries: ſo that I may well ſay, the barren ſoile of their potency was watred and manured with the bloud of Souldiers, and the nationall warres gathered together the ſcattered limbes of *Pelops*, making a more glorious body then the firſt, had not the braſen armes proved like the Image of *Embden*, which is a woman of a great ſtature over a poole, within whoſe embraces Malefactors are thruſt, and ſo by an engine ſhe cruſheth them to death, and then opening her armes lets them fall into the water. Thus did they floriſh by the forreigne warres: but what became of their owne peace? they fell to pride, gurmundize, and riot, they ſupplanted one another, they proved incendiaries to Chriſtendome, they intertained Negromantick ſpells, with diveliſh and exotick Arts: they practiſed murthers, whoredomes, and inceſts: they depoſed one another, and as it were with a *Mattachene* dance of diſorders many times three or foure at once followed their *Competitors*, with whole armies of revenge: they attempted the humiliation of Em-

perours

perours, and made a ſport at the inauguration of Kings and Princes, as if it lay in their power with a kicke of their feete to pull off, or tumble aſide their faſteſt Diadems; In a word, they grew wanton with peace and plentie: and as warre had cauſed their greatneſſe, they cauſed their ſinnes to be more great through the corruption of proſperity: ſo that from mortified Preachers and Miniſters of Gods word, they grew Statiſts, and wrought up diuelliſh pollicy: like *Promethus Vulture*, to gnaw upon the heart of heavenly religion, till nothing was left but gewgawes and ceremonies, traſh and trumperies: then from Schollers they proved graduats, and proficients in Villany, rayſing quarrells againſt Princes, and exciting Princes one againſt another; ſo that I may well ſay, all the while the fruite of their greatneſſe, and ſo of their ſinnes, was a riping, it ſwelled more and more, till it proved ſo windy and forcible, that the very breath degraded Kings from their thrones, who had formerly lifted them up to ſublimity, and ſupported them in their ſuperſtition and hipocriſie: ſo that I may well ſay according to their owne computation, that *warre was a bleſſing:* and if the nations had maintained their priſtinate quietneſſe and idolatry, the Propheſies of Scripture which they aſſume to themſelves, had never beene effected in ſuch a maner, to make Kings and Queenes their nurſing fathers, and nurſing mothers. And thus much for the Papacy: or if you will, the outward eminence of the Church from the time of *Conſtantinus Magnus*, until the truth was indeed diſcovered according to Propheſie, which ſeemed obſcured in the remote places of *Poland*, *Moldavia*, and other

other abaſed nations, or at leaſt tooke up a reſting place in the mountaines of *Rhetia*, where the Popes proud feet durſt not come for feare of crauggy ſtones, ſteepy paſſages, and dangerous wayes.

Act. 24.14. Now let us follow the trve Religion, or if you will, that by which it is ſaid, *I ſerve the God of my fathers, after the ſame maner which you tearme Hereſie*; I hope you ſhall ſee how the warre hath proved a bleſſing, and principall meanes of her floriſhing; I will not meddle with the particular ſecrets of nations, wherein ever ſince the Primitiue Church the voice of *Elias* was heard, as if there were certaine crying out: they 1.Kin.19.10.14. were alone. Helpe Lord, the Temple is defiled, the Prieſthood corrupted, the alter prophaned, the Levites degenerated, and religion ſicke of a conſumption; for as then God did comfort the deſſolate, and diſtracted Prophet, with aſſuring him there were 7000 that had bowed their knees to *Baall*. So in all kingdomes, though there was no outward viſibility, or preheminence of a true Church, there were divers Chriſtians by nature, who proved ſuch as *Iob*, who yet was not circumciſed by the Law of *Moyſes*. But more particularly in the mountaines of *Rhetia*, now the *Iewes* and *Grizons*, there were ever whole nations profeſſors of true religion: that is to ſay, haters of Idolatry, contemners of ambitious and covetous prelacy, deſpiſers of ſuperſtition, and ceremonies, enemies to hipocriticall avarice, and *Antagoniſts*, as I may ſay to the Popes vſurpations, who then flouriſhed moſt, when the fiery tryalls of Gods Saints was ſeven times greater, and the Popes mallice excited princes to extirpe them, and cauſed Emperours to make war upon

upon such obscure Hereticks; But good God, from hence came the opening of heaven, that the cloud went before the campe of *Israel* by day, and the fiery piller by night, so that by reason of their troubles, religion flourished and spread abroad, like the riuer of *Nilus* to water all *Egipt*. Then followed the *Albergenses*, *Waldenses*, and some others of *Helvetia* to follow the truth, as the warre followed them: afterward *Geneva*, *Province* and *Desphinatus* in *France*, were not ashamed of their profession: about the same time the *Pragenses* were distinguished by Papists and Protestants, and the warres of *Bohemia* increased for the cause of religion, yea the Martirdomes of *John Huss* and *Hierome* of *Prague*, taught thousands of people a song for their constancy, and a burning zeale made their hands fight for the libertie of their conscience. Exo. 14.19.20.

But when *Luther* came to act his part, the warres of *Germany* made way to the peace of soules: and as you reade of many, that hearing *Platos* discourse of immortallity, longed for the same, and wished, yea, procured to die; so whole multitudes exposed themselves to torture for Christs sake: and as the warres and persecutions augmented their punishments, they augmented their ioy for being so persecuted, and tooke a pleasure in the displeasure of princes against them for Gods sake. *France* became a rare president, and very quickly the Protestants multipled so fast, that with the Iewes they forgat the ceremonies of the Saboth, and applied the Law of preservation, whereby nature taught them to take up Armes in their owne defences: then stood *Geneva* on their

guard: then *Denmarke*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *England* *Scotland*, and divers Ilands and Townes from being ſlaves to the conclaue of Cardinalls, ſent defiance to *Rome*, and brake the yoakes of their captivity: from impoveriſhing their Countries to bedeck the ſtrumpet of *Babilon* with coſtly ornaments, enriched their owne treſuries, to the augmentation of the dignity of Common-wealths, from proſtituting their wiues and daughters to the libidinous luſts of Prieſts, cleanſed themſelves with the water of chaſtety, and tooke a pleaſure in vndefiled beds: from the terror of the Clergy, and thundering of excommunication, they went with peace and contrition of ſoule to Gods alter, obtaining ſo remiſſion of ſinnes, and aſſurance of ſalvation; ſo that I may well ſay, the hand that ſtretched to pull the Prophet by the throat, is whithered, and dried up: yea, except the Prophet pray to God, *Ieroboam* ſhall not recover, nor be able to lift it up againe. If it be thus, was not warre a bleſſing? and hath not Religion beene progagated by that meanes.

1. Kin. 13. 4. 5.

But becauſe you looke for more moderne particulars, let us come neerer home, and obſerve how Religion hath proſpered, and the Nations bin enriched by the warres and contentions with *Spaine*, *Auſtria*, and the Papacy, 1. in *Germany*, 2. *France*, 3. the *Low Countries*, 4. and *England* it ſelfe, and how peace, or if you will diſſembling contracts of peace, haue proved like a ſtanding poole to all theſe Nations, affording nothing by the ſtilneſſe of the water, but mud, ſtench, vermine, toades, locuſts, and increaſe of foule contagion.

Con-

Concerning *Germany* and the Empire, when *Carolus quintus* perceiued the sunny splendor of Protestantisme to be more and more radiant, for all he had interposed divers clouds and misty vapours, and became suspitious of sundry Princes greatnes, after the Duke of *Saxonies* protecting of *Luther*, as obserue ving that the warres would not onely make them factious, which appeared by the imprisonment of the *Lantsgraue* of *Hesse*, but teach them a way both of defence and opposition; he tooke another course to corroborate his owne greatnesse, and extenuate (as it were) the strength of Religion, and this was by making a peace, and withdrawing himselfe from the troublesomnesse of State: wherein, as it often hapneth with cowardly politicians, who by seeking to hide their feare, discover more the same; much like the Ostridge, that in a storme or pursuite obscureth the head, and so presumeth all the great body is shadowed: so played this Emperour, after many famous exploits and flatteries of fortune, he made the *Germans* beleeue, he was so indulgent over the Cōmonwealth, that he would affright or trouble them no further, but leaue them in peace and libertie of conscience, when yet they knew he departed in a rage, as exasperated and disappointed in his pretences, that he could not incorporate the Empire to his family. Vnderstand then, that in his latter time he had some checks of fortune, and his peace shewed not so beautifull a face as his warres. So that he plainly saw, that if some blocks and hindrances were not cast into the smoother walks, to hinder Religion from her handsome progresse, and debarre the Protestant Princes from

Germany.

vniting, the glory of *Austria* would be diminished, and their potencie frustrated; yea his owne renowne obscured with malignitie of time, and cloudy threatnings of a disastrous end, which though it came not to such a Catastrophe as *Pompeys* losing his head, yet might proue as bitter a receit as *Scipios* confining him selfe to a country grange, who had in his life obtained the surname of *Africanus*, and in his actions the renowne of a remarkable vertue. All which came to passe in the harvest of this Emperours husbandry. So that now you shall haue some particulars concerning his discontents and observations, which he himselfe proposed for the establishing the house of *Austria* in the Empire.

1 Touching his discontents; First, Though he kept correspendency with the Duke of *Saxons* humors, yet he much repined at his audaciousnes, that durst maintaine a Frier against the Pope and himselfe, as by
2 *Luthers* comming to *Wormes* was apparant. Secondly, It amazed him to see a greater neglect of the princes towards him (for all the uniting of *Spaine*, *Burgundy*, and *Austria*) then was before, and that the declaring himselfe an enemy to the Protestants, declared them the firme friends of the Gospell of Iesus
3 Christ. Thirdly, After Cardinall *Woolses* fall, perceiving King *Henry* of England jealous of his greatnesse, as commiserating the French Kings imprisonment, taken in the battell of *Pany*, he thought there was no proceedings in the high projects of *Germany*. For questionlesse King *Henry* would take the Protestants parts, and provide that the Empire should be
4 still Elective. Fourthly, That when the Princes had denied

denied the Diadem, and inveſture to *Phillip* his ſonne, as diſcovering that he went about to make it hereditary, and ſo kept all *Europe* in awe by his treaſure and dominions, he ſtomacked their repugnancy, and would peradventure haue threatned, if his power had kept correſponednce with his willingneſſe to revenge. Fiftly. That when the Pope and the conclave of Cardinalls would by no meanes conſent, to have him ſit in ſuch a chaire of greatneſſe, as *Spaine*, the *Indies*, the *Empire*, and the *Low Countries*; he wreaked his rage from *Rome*; and *Burbon* in his behalfe ſacked the Citty, impriſoned the prelates, and ſet the Pope at a ranſome; whereupon followed the excommunication both of himſelfe and *Phillip* his ſonne, and the election of his yong brother *Ferdinand* Emperour; all which augmented his diſcontents. Sixtly, That having heard of the loſſe of his Nauy at *Algier*, he ſuſpected a change of fortune, and grew ſo diſquieted and melancholy, that comming to *Millaine*, he forgat the ſtate of an Emperour, and they forgat the duty of obſervation; For when the people perceived that he was careleſſe to ſatisfie their expectation, they were as careleſſe to gratifie or glorifie him as a Magnificent Prince; for in the Citty they left him all alone in his blacke Spaniſh cape cloake, and would not attend him downe to his Gallies. Seuenthly, Laſt of all comming into *Spain*, he found the Clergie humorous againſt him for his ranſomming Pope *Clement*, and other contumaces againſt the Church: whereupon perceiving his peace to thrive worſe then his warres, he left all his glories to his ſonne and brother, and retired himſelfe to the

Momaſtery of Saint *Laurence*, or *Eſcuriall*: where within three yeares he finiſhed his life: and yet he lived to ſay, that warre was to him a bleſſing, farre beyond his peace.

2. Touching thoſe *Arianu Imperijs*, it is well
1 knowne. Firſt, That he not onely projected himſelfe, but inſtructed his ſonne *Phillip* to make the Empire hereditary to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and all *Europe* to depend upon *Spaines* Monarchy; as by the ſubſe-
Dan. 5. 5. 2 quent actions of King *Phillip* was apparant. Secondly, That *Ferdinando* Emperour, be eſpecially carefull to firme and contract unto himſelfe by one meanes or other (eſpecially conſanguinity) the King of *Poland*, *Saxony*, and *Bavaria*: as within ſhort time
3 came after to paſſe. Thirdly, That of all other things a peace be ratefied with the Gran Signeur,
4 and correſpondency kept betweene them. Fourthly, That a jealous eye be had ouer *Prague*, *Preſburg*, and *Glatz*. For *Prague* was the abſolute commander of *Bohemia*: and the Prouinces durſt not ſtart, if the o-
5 ther Cities were Gariſond with Spaniards. Fiftly, That the Ieſuites be countenanced in their deſignes; For although the Pope and conclave of Cardinalls might repine at their intruſion, and intermedling with matters of State: yet by their meanes, and ſanctified religious devotion, ſuch buſineſſes might be effected, as ſhould ever tend to the glory and augmen-
6 tation of *Spaines* greatneſſe. Sixtly, That an Imperiall faction be ever nouriſhed in *Luſatia*, *Sileſia*, and *Moravia*: eſpecially that the Catholick Biſhops be maintained in the ſuppreſſion of the Proteſtants: who elſe will follow the former Bohemians, in taking

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up Armes against their Princes; and therefore the safest way were, to disarme them by one meanes or other. Seventhly, That the Gouernour of *Millane* 7
in his due time labour to get a footing in *Switzerland*, by building some fort or fortresse to secure the passages: that so the Armies in *Italy* might march in peace, or without prejudice over the *Alpes* into *Germany*. Eightly, Last of all, that the *Grizons* escape 8
not without visitation, although it cost pentions, reward, and flattery; and if the protectors, which must be either Imperiall or French, character it with an intrusion: meanes must be wrought, that neither of both haue leisure to prevent it.

Thus ended this great Projector his dayes; but then began his Family: their Phaetons florish of mightinesse, which questionlesse had runne over the bancks of *Europe* like an inundation, had not that miror of mankinde, (I meane Queene *Elizabeth*) with the States of *Holland*, kept King *Phillip* and his sonne play 50. yeares at least; whereby they were pulled backe as it were by the sleeve, from either sending forces into *Germany*; or growing to fast, like broade spredding burrs, which are not onely noysome in themselues, but hinder the sweeter grasse which neighbours them. Notwithstanding *Ferdinande*, *Rodulphus*, and *Mathias*, proceed in the affaires of the Empire, with the former cautions, and outward lenative courses, laying aside all forcible Armes, and imperious overruling the Princes: whereby in lesse then forty yeares many things are effected, tending to combustion of gouernment, and overthrow of true religiō: which may be contracted to these heads,

and

warr a Blessing

and serue to prove, that *Warre was a blessing*; and peace a meere infection of Prelacie and pollicie.

1 Fjrst, Certaine marriages augment the incests of *Spaine*, and reconcile *Poland* and *Saxony* to the house
2 of *Austria*. Secondly, Vnder the colour of securing the confines of *Hungary* and *Poland*, against the incursions of the *Turke*, Spanish Garisons are admitted into *Rab*, *Camora*, *Presburge Camisia*, *Glatz*, *Vienna*, and
3 *Prague* it selfe. Thirdly, The confession of *Ausburge* is bought and purchased with great summes of money, and *Rodulphus* makes an *Aurea bulla* for the ratification: whereby most of the free Citties iustifie their publike profession, and are afraid of nothing but the corruptions of peace, and the excesse of a
4 dissolute life. Fourthly, The Protestants increasing both in *Prague* and *Vienna*, a certaine Popes craft is discovered by admission of the Iesuites and Priests into *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Germany*: whereby *Saxony*, that ever had as it were an Angell to stirre the poole of *Shilo*, quickly lost her prerogative of healing miracles, and was poysoned with the infections of po-
5 pery: as divers other Provinces. Fiftly, Last of all, the Inquisitors and Catholike Bishops grew so presumptuous of their papall authoritie, and potent adherents, that they began to tyrannize over the Protestants. And when *Mathias* had overcome the jealousie between his Brother and himselfe, whereby he was invested King of *Hungary* in *Rodulphus* life time, and within a while after absolute Emperour; they fell from threatning to bloudy executions, not sparing the liues of men, women and children; nor desisting from opening the graves of the reverend

defunct,

defunct, and burning their bones; yea the variety of tortures, and heliſh machinations were ſo violent, that all ſorts exclaimed on their coſſenning peace and proſperity: confeſſing warre was rather a bleſſing vnto them; eſpeſſially when they remembred the floriſhing propagation of religion, when the *Bohemian* Armies compaſſed ſuch achieuments vnder the ſtandard of that euer memorable valiant *Ziſcæa*, and made the Countrey proud againe, that it had ſuch heroick natiues both to maintaine their owne honor, and Gods glory. For ſay on the contrary, that ſometimes either the factious Papiſts preuailed, as you ſaw by the *Beniamites*, though God bad twiſe the *Iſraelites* goe againſt them: or the Emperous triumphed, and ſo the people vanquiſhed were expoſed to ſlaughter; yet did they looſe no more in the warres being ouercome, then they now did in peace, being deluded and ouerwrought vpon by deuiſe. Beſides, to finiſh a weariſome life by a glorious death might parallell a martirdome: and who would not rather be layde in a bed of honour, then liue vnder a ſeruitude, abuſing Chriſtianity. *Iudg. 20.18-21.23.25*

Shall I adde a noble enforcement by ſome preachers in this extremity, who remembring the Hiſtory of *Iohn Huſs*, remembred alſo their loſſes and diſgraces by a trecherous peace; for all the while the Lords of *Bohemia* ſtood at defiance with Antichriſt, and made the name of *Thabor* by the warres, as famous as the ſort of *Zion*; *Iohn Huſs*

and *Hierom* of *Prague* both liued, and did well enough but no sooner was a cossening peace proclamed, and the Councell of *Constance* erected, but the consistory violated their faith, and so *Iohn Huss* was burnt to cinders by trusting the collusion of his safe-conduct.

Acts & mon. Edit. 1610. p. 548. p. 551. p. 552. p. 574.

Shall I continue with many other examples, after the peace was concluded betweene the Emperour *Rodulphus*, and the great *Turke*, then were the Papists at leisure to erect that golden Image of the Popes excommunication, but withall there was a deale of ioy and comfort, absolution and remission of sinnes promised if they would lay downe their armes, and submit to the Emperour. May I next now apply the tale of *Demosthenes* concerning the Woolues, and the Sheep, who in the treatie would haue no peace, except their doggs were taken away, which granted, they violently rushed vpon them and tare them in peeces. So no sooner were these poore *Hussites* disarmed, but fire and faggots were prepared, and the passionate Protestants rored outright, that euer they desisted from warre, to be betrayed vnto a dissembling peace.

Demosthenes tale.

Shall I yet come more forward with the affaires of *Silesia* and *Morauia*, whose example the great and free Townes followed; and when they saw what *Hungary* and *Bohemia* had done for the defence of the Gospell, and reuenge of *Iohn Huss* his death: they also combined themselues, and what they could not prosecute by faire entreaty, and religious

ligious enforcement, producing their arguments from testimonies of Scripture, they wrought out by force of of armes, and couragious oppositions; so that both the Pope and Emperours could not chuse but confesse with the enchanters of *Egipt*, Exod 8.19. but that there was the hand of God euen in the miracles of lice and vermine.

Wheu *Hanniball* came out of *Spaine* to transpasse the *Alpes* into *Italy*, which he did by the way of *Sauoy* to *Piesmont*, the asperity of the weather, and the tediousnesse of the trauaile was so fatall and ominous vnto him, that he lost one of his eyes, and the very Souldiers pittied his distresse, and indefatigable patience; But gaue he ouer thus? no, no, he brake the rocky mountaine of *Sinesse* with oile, viniger, and fire, and made a passage which nature denied, and was at first supposed impossible for the company. So fared it with the affaires of these Prouinces, the Pope laught them to scorne, when their attempts for their manumition and free enioying the Gospell, seemed rebated by the mighty power of their aduersaries: but when againe they proceeded with a more cheerefull alacritie and combination, and by force of Armes with fire and sword made their way through the armed troopes of their enemies: the Emperours knew not what to doe, but thought it the best course to confirme the intercession. Thus did the warres not onely saue their liues, but made them renowned to posterity, for being the champions of Iesus

Christ.

Shall I last of all come to *Bohemias* moderne story, their distastings of *Mathias* gouernment, the repinings at the inauguration of his couſen *Ferdinand*, now Emperour; their reſolutions to reduct the gouernment to electiue Suffrages, their apprehenſion of the *Palſgraues* worthineſſe, their preſumption of *Englands* coadiutement, and at laſt their raiſing of ſeuerall Forces vnder the government of the Protectors of *Prague*: in all which, *Warre was a Bleſſing* indeede, and the diſſimuled peace of the Prouinces with the confederate Princes tripped downe (as it were) the ſtanding or rather ſtaggering glorie of *Bohemias* proceedings. For while *Englands* embacies and ſlender preparations made *Vienna* ſmile at the protraction, *Bauaria* enters the *Palatinate* on the Eaſt, *Leopoldus* of *Elſac Saueren* on the South, and *Spinola* with *Gonzales de Cordua* on the North: yea before the reuolt and taking of *Prague*, the myſtery of warre was not ſearched, and the hope of peace ouerclouded King *Fredericks* good parts with parcemonie and neglect of execution of diſcipline, whereby the Citie of *Prague* grew factious, and the inhabitants ſuſpected themſelues, yea were angrie with their former iudgements, that had elected a man, who ſtaggered in his opinion betweene peace and warre, and committed a great ſolleciſme in State, as leauing his Countrey vnfurniſhed, and *Heidelberg* in a maner vnfortified; when yet there was nothing but

but warre, either to ſupport him ſtanding ſtill, or further him aduancing forward. But there is no reuiuing of fearfull accidents, and vnſauory contingents to deiected Princes. Yet come to *Mansfields* cõming into the *Palatinate*, and Prince *Fredericks* returne with *Brunſwicks* heroike and noble oppoſition: all the while the Armies lay watching one another, there was hope of recouery, and the enemy ſeemed ſo farre from inſulting, that he feared their incurſions into his owne conntrey of *Bauaria*. Yet *Vienna* knew not what to ſay to the dangers threatning her triumphs: and although the ſouldiers played the fiery meteors on euery ſide with miſchiefe and terror, with afflicting the townes, with exacting diſburſements, and other inconueniences of a cruell miſery, yet did the warre keep *Bauaria*, *Tilley*, *Leopoldus*, and the Catholike Biſhops in awe, and might haue procured a bleſſing to the much humbled Prince *Palatine*, if the Fox had not brought the Lion into a trance, or if you will, a labourinth. For no ſooner were the armies recalled, and the Princes remoued, but *Bauaria* for himſelfe, and *Tilley* for *Bauaria* ranne in fury to extinguiſh his brand of light, and put out the glory of the *Palatinate*. So that I may well conclude, *warre was a bleſſing*; and the diſſemblings of peace haue with *Iacobs* ſubtiltie preuented *Eſau* from *Iſacks* benediction, who once thought it meete that the firſt borne ſhould haue the preheminence of being fortunate. And thus for *Germany*. *Genes 27. 15-23-35.*

Shall we ſtep into *France*, and that with eaſie paces, to take the better ſurucy of thoſe times and actions. Beleeue it then, the crueltie of perſecution & variety *France*

of turmoiles haue dragged Religion by the haire, and brought her out as forlorne and contemptible before the people, of purpose to stone her, as if *Susanna* had committed folly in Israel: but those eyes that burned with reuenge, vpon her approued innocencie were turned to compassion; those hearts which murmured at her hypocrisie, were leniated with a more iustifiable triable; and those hands which had stones ready to dash out her braines, returned them vpon her accusers, and made them repent the warres, and curse *Spaine*, whose trechery and ambition onely weakned *France* by intestine combustions, that *France* might not weaken *Spaine* by publicke hostilitie.

I will not deale with the French inventory, nor make the long shadowes of story make you beleeue, there is some ill lucke behinde you: but that you may see how many worthy men haue taken vp perspectiues, to shew the true harted French man a far off, vpon surmises of *Spaines* coadiutement, or augmentation of his owne territories. For the Spaniards would serue him, as they once did the Duke of *Calabria* against *Charles* the fift, to forsake him in his extremitie. And when *Francis* the first sent an army to recouer *Nauarre*, and *Fonteraby* vpon Spanish instigation, in the tumultuous times of diuers insurrections in *Arragon* and *Castile*, the troubles were soone appeased, and the French driuen out of the Land.

But let vs come to the tripping Pheries of all times, whereby Princes are seduced to flattery and priuate respect; How hath *Spaine* delt with all Kings and their Minions, euer since the Duke

Spaine

of

of *Guiſes* tyrannous Maſſacree at *Vaſſi*, and that vnfortunate marraige of *Nauarre*, and the cunning baites of the King of *Spaines* Penſioners in the Court of *France*: which I am afraid are ſtill ſo venemous to all Nations, that they will corrupt the ſoundeſt hearts, let there be neuer ſo great pollicie or conueniency at their admiſſion. What ſay you to the houſe of *Loraine*, the Cardinall, and Dukes of *Guiſe*? What thinke you of the Duke *De Maine*, and the Holy League? Shall I name *Heſſernon*, and the aduancing of his Family? Shall I recount the fearefull ſtory of *Birone*? The life and death of the Marquis *De Ancre*, The falls of *Luiſnes* and *Cadinet* his Brother: With diuers other, whoſe liues made *France* afraid: and actions were ſo many tortures to the hearts of ſollid Chriſtians, and loyall Proteſtants. Were not all theſe the inſtruments of *Spaines*, to keep *France* buſied at home: though fortune geered at the temerarious proceedings of the Princes againſt their owne ſubiects, and diuert the ſeuerall Kings from looking toward *Nauarre*, *Millaine*, *Naples*, the ſuccoring of the *Switzers*, *Grizons*, and thoſe torritories: yea if you will, the patronizing of the *Palatinate* it ſelfe: which was once vnder the couert of the *French* confedracy. Thus hath the cannon battered their owne townes, and the mis-led Kings vnſheathed their owne ſwords of vengeance, to ſheath them in the bowells of naturall and loyall ſubiects; wherein yet they haue preuailed no further, then to increaſe an internall hate and iealouſie againſt *Rome*, *Spaine*, the Inquiſition, Ieſuites, Prieſts, and all the rable rent of Locuſts, who like vermine in a ſtanding ſtincking water

water, infect the aire with fulſome and ill vapours.

If you reade the life of *Henry* the forth, you ſhall ſee how famous were his actions, and remarkeable his renowne all the while the warres lasted, inſomuch that the attribute of greatneſſe was made a Trophe of his euerlasting fame: and yet ſtood like an impregnable rocke, againſt which the waues did ruſh impetuouſly, but to the breaking of themſelues in peeces; but when peace was contracted, his honour was diſtracted, his Countrey defiled his Townes vitiated, his faith violated, his Preachers ſhed teares, and *Molines* wept ouer thee for temporizing: his great Officer *Biron* fell into the ſnare of perfidiouſneſſe, the Proteſtants hung their heads for his luke-warmeneſſe, the Papiſts gnaſhed their teeth for his pollices, the newters feared him, the Atheiſts abhored him, wis Wife diſſembled, and an *Italian* vpſtart contriued his deſtruction: as for his Sonne and his vnlimited youthfulneſſe, that muſt needs caſt a chain ouer the necks of *Rochell*, *Monpelier*, *Montalbon*, *Niſmes*, *Chartres*, and other Proteſtants Prouinces and Townes; what did thoſe attemps beget but the faire birth of increaſe of religion, and firme oppoſition againſt vnprincely cruelty, and vnnaturall enforcement? and he went away affrighted at his owne handiworke, and curſing the motiues and ſetters on of his preſumption: which abated his malice, and taught him to know there was a God aboue princes, which could make the warre as a bleſſing to propagate true Religion, and augment the glory of the Church. So that I may well ſay, that peace to *France* proued like the Aſpes of *Ethiopea*,

opea, who doe not ſting at all, but by licking and tickling breake their bladders of poyſon, which from itches grow to ranckle the fleſh, til at laſt it exæſtuates and by burning heates proves incurable. Why then ſhould we be afraid of warre; or for any cauſe temporize with Gods enemies, and a dangerous Nation: for whoſe ſake we haue ſuffered the *Palatinate* to be loſt, and ſeene a Noble Prince dejected, as if we were glad, that by ſuch courſes there ſhould no enuy be raiſed for his thriving in greatneſſe, or going to faſt in his race of Soueraignitie and powerfull Majeſty. But I dare ſay that the Angel did curſſe *Meros* for not aſſiſting of Iſrael. *Iudges 23.*

Concerning the Low Countries, I cannot compare them better, then to Camomile, which the more it is troden, the more it ſpringeth. For whether warre hath been a bleſſing unto them, iudge your ſelues, conſidering they haue augmented their fame and renown abroad, and increaſed their wealth and territories at home. Abroad, the Weſt Indies haue been frequented with their Navies; and the ſtormes at ſeas are not ſo formidable to the mariners, as their approches to the *Spaniard*; inſomuch that his plate Fleets are many times detained in harbour from their ordinary courſes, to the diſappointing of his Garriſons in *Europe*, which hath cauſed many mutinies and innouations amongſt the ſouldiers. The Eaſt Indies haue been viſited by them, and ſo viſited, that they haue planted Colonies in the Ilands in deſpight of oppoſition; they haue dared the *Portingals*, and ouertopped the *Engliſh*; their ſhips exceed in number, and their Merchants in induſtrie and huſbandry: *Low Countryes*

their labours haue made way vnto continual thriuings and the ſeuerall Kings of the nations haue reputed them greater then the *Engliſh*. The *Philippines* and *Molunes* haue been ſearched by them, and neither Iland nor harbour but reioyced at their trade and traffique. The South ſeas with the ſtreights of *Magellane* haue been adventured on, and their voyages ſet the pens of learned Chronologers on worke. Both the *Guineies* and the coaſts of *Afrik* are explored by them; and if there be no more in the ſatisfaction of expectation, then knowledge, experience, and augmentation of wealth: they attained to all by their nauall encounters and adventures. The *Leuant* is ſtored with their ſhippes, and the Streights of *Gibraſter* are not ſo ſtraight, but in their defiances with *Spaine* they ruſhed them open to giue them paſſage: ſo that both *Turkey* and *Italy* haue admitted their factories, and opened the lapps of their plenty, to bid them take the bleſſings by ſhippes full. If you ſtep into *France*, you ſhall finde, they not onely ſtepped thether, but viſited every towne of importance, yeelding an honeſt account of their traueles. What thinke you of the fiſhing in *Newland*, of Whales in *Greeneland*, of the commodities of *Iſland*, *Freezland*, of the Herings of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *England*, of the coaſts of *America*, and all thoſe Nations which are acceſſable, yeelding either pleaſure or profit, they haue euery where ſuckt the hony with the Bee, and extended their trauaile with the Ant, ſo that the ſummers labour hath fed and cloathed them in winter, and the winter it ſelfe never had ſuch feareſull blaſts, but the winde either breathed good vpon them, or draue them to

ſeeke

ſeeke it in all the corners of the earth. If you are not afraid of the Eaſterne violence and mountanous ice of *Ruſsia*, you ſhall finde that they are not afraid of winters ſnow, nor ſummers contagion: but viſit *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Goteland*, the ſound of *Denmarke*, the *Haus* Townes, *Pruſsia*, *Poland*, *Muſcouia*, and all maritime coaſtes; Inſomuch, that like the honeſt explorators of the land of *Canaan*, they not onely returne with cluſters of grapes, but continue undaunted. So that I may well ſay warre hath beene a bleſſing unto them, and the God of all bleſſings hath multiplied *Iſrael* euen vnder their grieuances.

But now if they kindly let you within their doores, you will be amazed at the furniture of their houſes: I meane the ſucceſſe of their affaires, and the noble proceedings of the warres, which hath made them famous in the ſucceſſe, and left their honeſt defences exemplary to all poſterity. They haue expulſed the *Spaniard* out of *Zealand*, & *Holland*, and as it were exprobrated great Princes for not being content to inſult ouer the obedienc of their ſubjects, but they muſt tyranize their ſoules, either by Inquiſition or change of religion; is it any other then the working of ſlumbring patience, which being abuſed turneth to fury & diſobedience; They haue not onely preſerued their virgin prouinces from the rauiſhings of *Burgundy*, but reuenged the vſurpation, which challenged their captiuitie by hereditary birthright: yea, beſides their owne ordinary walkes to viſit *Vtreck*, *Gelderland*, and many fortified Townes, they haue made larger ſteps vpon their enemies Countries, and by maine force ſhouldred open the Caſtillian gates, and throwne

the Portcullis on the ground which boasted of *Austrias* fasting, and the Popes Benediction; so they entred *Hamlers*, and still keepe *Sluice* and the adiacent places to depend vpon their garrisons; they possesse *Breda*; diuers *Bergens* the fort of *Isllo*: and aboue 20 forts and fortresses in *Brabant*. What haue they done in *Cleue*, *Munster*, *Westphalia*, the Land of *Luke*, and those places of *Freezland*, wherein the *Spaniards* are now politicke intruders?

For what Papist or Hispanolized temporiser, can yeeld an account of any thriuing action, or preuailing successe against them these 50 yeares; yet the Pope curseth and excommunicateth, the Emperor threats, the Archdutches proscribes them, *Spaine* assembles armies, the Iesuites coniure, the Priests imposture: and all the practises which pollicies, mightinesse, treasure, or friends haue hatched and brought forth, was but to amaze them with some monstrous birth of treason, and perfidious reuenge; yea, those strange hindrances of diuers reuolts and couert supplantations, haue proued their owne shame.

Thus by the corruption of Spanish rewards, haue diuers English themselues proued traitors to *Holland*, and onely abused their honors and loyalty by such inconstancy: which yet ended with *Spaines* scornes, and their Countries eternall hate and banishment. Yet for all this haue the *Low Countries* thriued by such exasperating difficulties, and the following warrs haue beene a blessing vnto them: insomuch that the Spaniard hath not onely admired theirs, and *Englands* happy estate: but blasphemed heauen, to suppose we had a pulling hooke to bring prosperity

vnto

vnto vs.

In the time of *Don Lewis Requeſcens*, Commander and Captaine Generall for the King of *Spaine*, by the exciting of diuers Prieſts, certaine Engliſh reuolted: which added life to the Spaniſh affaires. After this *Ægremont*, *Ratcliffe*, *Grey*, and ſome others, Gentlemen of Noble Families in *England*, went from the *Low Countries*, and fell into the ſeruice of *Spaine*, as if they had fallen into a deuouring graue. At the ſiege of *Audenard*, 600 Engliſh vnder *Norris*, *Barney*, *Corniſh*, and *Gipſon*, proued traytors to the States, and violated their firſt alleageance, to be afterward abuſed by them which ſet them on worke. *Aloſt* was betrayed to the King of *Spaine* by a whole Regiment of Engliſh, ouer whom *Pigot* commanded, who with the aſſociation of *Dalton*, *Tailor*, *Vincent*, *Smith*, and *Weſſh*, thought to pull away the ſtones of the high built walles of the *Low Countries* bulwarks. In my Lord of *Leiceſters* time, *Deuenter* and *Zutphen* were deliuered to *Stanley* and *Yorke* in the Queenes name, who in the diuels name redeliuered them to *Spaine*. *Grane* was betrayed by *Hermes* the Gouernour. *Venlo* ſold by the Burghers, before the enemy approached. *Newis* loſt by treachery. *Berck* beſieged, and ſo abandoned. And many other places and perſons left the ſeruice of the States, to ſtate themſelues in the King of *Spaines* intertainment. Yea by perfidious practiſes another Regiment vnder Sir *William Stanley*, whoſe Captaines were *Scurlock*, *Peter Winn*, *Hart*, *Guin*, *Salſbury*, *Eaton*, *Reignolds*, and *Hariſon*, forlooke their firſt faith, and flattered themſelues with the hope of great treaſures of *Spaines Indies*. I could alſo name

the failing and falling away from *Englands* loue, and the *Low Countrey* embraces of the Earle of *Westmerland*, Lord *Paget*, *Charles Paget*, Sir *Francis Englefield*, *Hugh Owen*, *Dakers*, *Tempest*, *Norton*, *Harman*, *Markenfield*, *Tremaine*, *Stradling*, *Carew*, *Allen*, *Southwell*, *Fleming*, *Bulmer*, with diuers others, whose reuoults might haue been great discouragments to the States.

Exodi v 19. But for all this, they proued like the women of *Israel*, strong and quicke in their trauell, and doe what *Pha-*

verse 20 *roah* could, they multiplied exceedingly: and God

v 21 built the Midwiues houses for being honest to his people.

I haue not I protest cited these particulars by way of renouation of displeasure, and distasting betweene the Dutch and vs: but meerely to show the error of inconstancy, and the vanity of dispairing men, who by ouerprising *Spaines* potency, distrusted the *Low Countries* weakenesse, or dazeled with a mist cast before their eyes, or led on by wicked angells, mistooke shadowes for substances, and thought to repaire their decayed estates, by repairing to a Prince, whose petty officers laughed them to scorne, and in their greatest extremities saw them die in the streets without compassion: as for religion, it was a poore shift,

Ierm 2 v 13 and idle motiue to forsake the pure streames and cleane waters, by the reason of the coldnesse and asperous quickenesse, to fall into the pudled durt of Atheisme, superstition, and corruption; what is this

2 pet 2 22 but with Swines to wallow in the mire, and lie basking in filthy puddles, and besmeering tromperies. But was it thus with Souldiers in those dayes, and men of fiery spirits? I pray God it be not so still with

with

with effæminate Courtiers, and temporizing officers, who to maintaine their owne greatneſſe and glory, wiſh *Nehemiah* to flie from his enemies, when they intended onely his ſhame and diſgrace, and proiected their owne ſupportation by taking part with *Sandolet* and *Tobiah*: by flattering and extolling the great King: by preſuming on penſions, honour, and glorification from the idolatrous Monarcks of *Perſia*. y Neh. 6. 10. 11.

But to proceede, ſhall I recount the ſeuerall tragedies of *Antwerpe*. Firſt, Vnder the Regency of Lady *Marget*, Dutches of *Parma*. Next, At the comming downe of the Duke of *Alua*, whoſe tyranous pride might haue ſtartled and amazed a greater State, then the Gouernment of the States. Thirdly, *Afuerca Villacos* by the Spaniſh Souldiers for want of pay vnder *Don Lewis de Requeſcens*. Fourthly, Another mutiny vpon the death of *Don Lewis*, during the authority of the Kings Councell. Fiftly, The inuaſion of the French, and the valiant reſiſtance of the inhabitants. Laſt of all, The tedious ſiege of *Alexander Ferneſe* Prince of *Parma*, with the yeelding of the Towne by reaſon of famine, and wretched extremity which they endured. Shall I conclude with other petty treaſons, and practiſes of murthers vpon the perſons of *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orenge*. The innouations and rebellions of *Leiden*, *Vtrech*, and other Townes. The murthers of Counts *Egmond* and *Horne*; and at laſt the Prince of *Orenge* himſelfe; the ſundry conſpiracies againſt *Mauritius*, and his Brother Graue *Henry*; the *Armenian* ſect; the pollicies of *Barneuelt*, and the proiects of his faction, with his Children, to be reuenged for their Fathers death. 1 2 3 4 5 6

the

the ſtill ſupplying of the Archdutches Armey with diſcontented Engliſh and Iriſh, vnder pretence of aſſiſting friends: hope of extraordinary ſalury, affecting the Catholicke religion, diffidence of our Countries abillity, ſuppoſſition of *Spaines* greatneſſe: with other by cauſes; in all which, and through all which common reaſon and enforcements of pollicy, would affright the naturall man; and make the *Low Countries* ſtand amazed at there enemies threatnings, and proſpering in the peace of their neighbour kings; yea we in *England* that behold the menaces and mightineſſe of *Auſtrian* Family, to mount like the billowes of the ocean, and with a kinde of inundation, to keep ſo many Countries vnder water: may tremble againe to thinke how ſlender a Nation ſhould beare a head againſt the impetuous aſſaults of the warres.

Yet for all this, experience goes beyond precept, and examples ouercome poſitions. For if we may apply a ſentence of diuinity to worldly affaires; as there is no comming to heauen with dry eyes, or with out the endurance of affliction in this world. So hath the glory of the States beene raiſed out of difficultie; and as wee ſee a radiant ſunne diſpell miſty vapours, and foggy exhalations. So hath the warres wiped away all thoſe impediments of the *Low Countries*: and their conſtancy in religion, made religion to floriſh.

So that if the Mines of gold by the ſearches and induſtry of men, affood their ore, and plenty through the vnbowelling of the earth, and making warres (as it were) vnder ground; The *Low Countries* haue raiſed their fame, and amaſſed their treaſure by oppoſition

position to *Spaine*, and warre with *Austria*, telling him to his face with the vision: there is no kicking against the pricke; and that goes about to graspe too much, will at last reserue nothing. *Acts 9. v. 5.*

So that I may well say it, and I thinke none can deny it, that warre was, and is a blessing to the *Low Countries*.

In the remarkeable greatnesse, and admirable raigne of Queene *Elizabeth*: may I not say, that *Warre was a blessing*, when all Nations were blessed by her; The rebellions of *Sweden* appeased; The Protestants of *Germany* releiued; The pride of *Poland* abated; The passages of *Switzerland* defended; The holy league in *France* counter-checked; *Henry* the 4 assisted; The *Low Countries* in a maner made high with honor; The Spanish Armado dissipated; The intrusions and rebellions of *Ireland* annihilated; The rages of many treasons confounded: and the practises of 22 murthers vpon her person frustrated; As if the Angell of the Lord should stay *Abrahams* sword from killing of *Isack*. Yea a very Italian writes of her: that she grew to such greatnesse, and was so garded about with the loue and obseruation of her subiects, that all the world admired, and exalted her. *Engld. Eliz.* *Genes. 22. 10. 11. 12.*

Obserue the noble Voyages and explorations of her time, by *Ienkinson*, *Borez*, *Forbisher*, *Haukins*, *Drake*, *Fenner*, *Grenuilde*, *Candish*, *Michelborn*, *Raleigh*, and diuers others: the braue actions and exploits of our Nation, the sollid and pious renowne of her gouernment: did we not search all the harbors of the world, and made English Merchants and Aduentures deserue a character of renowne? did not our inferior *English Capta.*

ſhips ſcorne the Spaniſh gallies and galeons, yea, thruſt open the Streights to paſſe into the Arches? did not we viſit *India* without the tricke of factory, or exportation of money? did we not ſearch the South ſeas, and paſſed the Srieghts of *Magellane*? did not *Michelborne* and others bring Spice out of *India* without paying for it; *Candiſh* Silkes without bleeding for it; *Drake* Bullion without digging for it? did not our Engliſh ſurprize the Towne of *Santus*, and Saint *Sebaſtian* in *Brazile*? did not *Raleigh* begin a plantation in *Guiana*, and made his very name odious to the Spaniard? did not our Merchants imploy many braue ſea men, who returned with great booty, and prizes of all ſorts? did not *Eſſex* knock at the gates of *Lisbone*, in the behalfe of *Don Anthonio* King of *Portugall*? did not a ſlender Nauy and vnprouided, ouercome that inuincible Fleete of *Spaine*? was not *Ireland* reduced, when it lay ſicke of a conſumption by *Montioies* fortitude, fortune, and patience? was not *Cales* made our owne, and *Ciuill* it ſelfe affrighted with our approches? was not *Spaine* and all Spaniſh actions like vntethered ſhafts, which could not flie to any purpoſe. And though in the Iland Voyage, Fortune ſeemed to giue Vertue the check; yet it was a braue attempt, worthy of memory and Illuſtration. Remember the batteries of *Roane*, and the beſieging of *Paris*; the many exploits and Marches of our Souldiers, the admiration of our Kingdome, and vnmatchable glory of our Queene; all which proceeded from the warres, and the Heroick ſpirit of a woman. Whoſe vertue proued like an Vberant ſpring, the more plentifull and ſweeter by agitation and extracting

Raleigh

Eſſex Lisbone

Cales

tracting. Yea, her Countries was made famous, and illuſtruous to forreigne Nations, by the endurances of her Gentlemen and Souldiers.

I haue not breath enough to tell the reſt, but for theſe and the reſt I will be bold to ſay, we were beholding to the warres and ſuch Martiall ſpirits: who tooke example from ancient Patriots, to be indulgent ouer their Countries renowne and enriching: and yet withall was ioyned the glory of God, the Princes honour, the Kingdomes proſperity, and their owne increaſes of nobleneſſe, and generoſity.

But what hath the peace done? it hath made vs peace drunke with eaſe and careleſneſſe, forget our God, be vncharitable to our neighbours, neglect our calling, ſleepe in ſecurity, accuſtome our ſelues to fooliſh exerciſes, and by ſtudying euery man for his priuate, the whole kingdome is confounded with pouerty and wretchedneſſe; inſomuch, that the complaints fly about like flies; and pollicy is aſhamed of her own fallacies: for you ſee it hath inuented a trick by factory, and drawne diuers worthy men into the net of couetuouſneſſe, to aduenture the *Indies*: when I muſt ſay it, the very exhauſting of our treaſure will be the diſcomfort of our ſoules, I inſiſt not vpon the remoteneſſe of the place, loſſe of ſhipps, decay of men, abuſe of time, vnwholeſomneſſe of women, danger of ſhipwracks, and the want of our account in our owne channells, things ſubiect to fearefull conſtruction, and ſenſible to examination: but ſay plainly, that the bringing in of a million of commodities, is not, or cannot be ſo beneficiall, as the exportation of 300001. ſterling a yeare (beſides the conueniency

at many greater ſummes) is preiudiciall to the Common-wealth: a great diſparity I confeſſe, but experience goes beyond apprehenſion. For it is well knowne, that *Henry* 8. from one of the richeſt and mightieſt Kings, became the diſcontenteſt and meerly indigent to the turmoile of the ſubiect, by reaſon of the ranſome of Pope *Clement*, ſo fooliſhly and trecherouſly ſent out of *England*. And in former dayes was not the wealth of this Land almoſt in the hands of the Romaniſts, and how poore were our people by reaſon of *Peter* pence paid vnto *Rome*.

1 Kings 9.28 & 10.22 Looke into the ſtory of *Salomon*, you ſhall reade of great ſtore of gold brought into the Land, but neuer any ſent out, or permitted to be tranſported: onely commoditie for commoditie, or neceſſaries for their gold and ſiluer in ſuch Countries as wanted them. As for their obiections, or coſſenning their owne hearts, that ſay, *England* hath no gold growing, and therefore we may ſpare a little of a great deale which is brought in; I anſwer, that becauſe *England* was ſometimes barbarous, full of boggs, woods, and a wilderneſſe for beaſts: therefore it matters not to haue braue Citties, a reduction to ciuillity, and an extraordinary beauty of Magnificenſe and glory: we ſhould be no worſe then we were before; I hope ſuch arguing is weake, poore, and full of moroſity: ſeeing all the Maieſtie of *Europe* receiues exornation from the various commodities of other Countries, whom it hath pleaſed God to deny the vſe of his creatures, that they might ſerue ſuch as ſerue him in holineſſe and righteouſneſſe. And then ſhall *Iſack*

Genel. 26. v. 12 ſow in the Land of *Abimelech*, and receiue a hundreth

for

for one. But to our peace againe.

Now since our peace, what hath that done to vs, or we done to ourselues? hath it not proued our sicknesse, and wrought vpon our corrupt bodies like a feuer, not onely obnoxions in it selfe, but bringing on apace other diseases. And haue not we taken a libertie to sinne, because no punishment followed suddenly. But hearken how the vengeance of God comes vpon vs: the cry goes, the countrey is weighed, and found lighter by 14 Millions in 15 yeares; we are haunted with Beggers, vndone in our Trades, pestred in the prisons, the Common-wealth ouer-runne with pouerty, the people cry out of misery, and feare and terrors make vs all amazed, insomuch that in many Countrey Townes, such idle, lasie, discontented vagabonds abound, that the inhabitants are affraid of spoiles and rapes, euen in the face of Iustice: that is, though there be officers to threaten them, so that if it were not for forreigne plantations, and compulsiue sending some people away, we might deuoure one another. But marke withall, to what inconueniences we are driuen in our cheefest Cities, there are so many of all Trades, who confound one another by vnderworke and indirect abuses, that the welthy are made poore, and the poore in a maner labour for nothing: besides, young men are growne so proude and sauering of liberty, that they must be house-keepers the first hower, and consume themselues with comparatiue expences to their superiors: filling their houses with children, and the Common-wealth with bancke-routs; so that there is no preuenting of these mischiefes but warre, warre must

peace obserue

cure this ſore, which if we looke to in time, we may finde remedie with eaſe: either by disburthening the Common-wealth of vnneceſſary people, or enriching the Common-wealth with ſurpriſalls vnlookt for.

Let vs then reſolutely aſſiſt the Dutch, they and we are all one, good neighbours and friends: and
Eccleſiaſt 4.12 ſo no doubt *France* will come in: and then a three fold cable will be very ſtrong; otherwiſe, who would not condemne his negligence that ſtandeth ſtill, while his neighbours houſe is on a blaſe. But if we now take opportunity by her faire foretop, and ioyne heart and hand, wealth and courage, prayers, and preuentions againſt the practiſes of *Spaine*, whoſe very looke diſcouers the pride of his heart: we ſhall finde his treaties are trecheries, his ſpeeches deceit, his deuiſes ſcornes, his heart hollow, his dealings double, and his whole courſe of his proceedings, make but ſo many diſcourſes of abuſes and deceit; In a word, they are the great diſſemblers of the world; but let vs not diſſemble with our ſelues, eſpecially take heed, and prepare againſt them.

Let vs then take a veiw of our Countries, eſpecial-*Ireland* and the Ilands, fortifie our Harbours, repaire our Caſtles, double our Gariſons, Muſter our Souldies, viſit our Nauy, ſtore our armories, countenance the Merchants, ſtrengthen our paſſages, diſarme our Papiſts, change their dwellings, diſſolue their meetings, breake the knot of their factions, watch their wayes, and diſcouer the villany of their darke lanternes: ſo ſhall their inſulting pride and trecherous hearts be kept vnder, and all the reſt be ſure and ſafe againe from home diſturbances. But yet this is nothing

thing, except you baniſh the Prieſts, hang vp the Ieſuites, impriſon the falſe hearted, and preuent the diſcontented Hiſpanolized faction; ſo ſhall we be ſure of them from annoying of vs, that would elſe make vs ſure from defending our ſelues.

Let vs with the *Belgick Souldier* alwayes be in a readineſſe, keepe good watch and ward, ſtand vpon our guards, and looke to our charge, the King, the Prince, the State, the Church, the Common-wealth is our charge: yea, our Neighbours are our charge, whoſe Countries haue beene lately ouerrun, their Villages deſtroyed, their houſes burnt, their Cattle pilledged, their Wiues deflowered, their Daughters rauiſhed, their Infants brained, their Children ſtarued, and their Husbands taken priſoners; and thus while they haue (I meane their enemies and ours the *Spaniards*) beene treating a peace and contract with vs, they haue eſtabliſhed a warre againſt them: and ſo by degrees will at laſt ſet vpon vs, if we prepare not to ſet vpon them.

Looke ouer ſtories, and peruſe them with iudgement, and you ſhall find that *Spaine* hath ouer reached all Nations with treaties, becauſe he found himſelfe to weake to deale with actiue imployment; ſo that his greatneſſe hath beene the well ſpring and head of all miſchiefe, the foundation and ground of *Europes* troubles, and the meere author and proiector of Religions ruine; I will goe no further then 88, while we were treating of a peace, the Armado comes vpon vs; while *France* lookes for a pacification of troubles, the Ieſuites inuite the King to a bloudy warre.

While

While we are ſending to the Emperor for a reſtitution of the *Palatinate*, *Bauaria* enters, and is not onely Lord of the Countrey, but made the Electorate. In 23 he treats of a match in ſigne of loue, but prepares powder and match as effect of his mallice. In a word, we muſt looke about vs to ouermatch this match, and ſo no doubt euery true Engliſh heart will affoord his helping hand, heart, purſe, prayers, and all he hath to ouerthrow the boaſting pride of this running enemy, and teach him a new leſſon for his great ambition, and forward preſumption.

As for me an old *Belgick* Souldier, I will pray from my heart, with ſorrow in my ſoule, and ſadneſſe from my conſcience, with a liuely ſpirit, and paſſionate affection that my King, Prince, and natiue Country: that all may ioyntly conforme themſelues to the faſhioning a worke, which may tell the Princes of *Europe*: how patiences abuſed, turnes to fury; and the King of Great *Brittaine* is not a ſubiect for Spaniſh ſcornes and indignities. Me thinkes I heare his Maieſtie ſay, you haue my good will: the Prince crys out, take my true heart with you: the Councell warrant their iudicious conſent, the Clergy aſſure their vnfained prayers, the Nobillity and Gentry propoſe their reuinues, the Countryman expoſe his body, the Cittizen proffer his wealth, the Merchant yeeld his warres, the Drum ready to beate, the Trumpet ready to ſound, the Horſe furniſhed: and all ſorts are ready with their beſt endeuours, except Hiſpanolized Papiſts, and temporizing couetuous wretches.

What then doe we ſtay for? but prouide our treaſure,

ſure, prepare our armes, reconcile our hearts, and pray to God, that we may be ſtrong enough with *Abraham* againſt the fiue Kings, to recouer his Brother *Lots* ſubſtance. And ſo may we gaine and regaine what hath beene loſt: and by an honeſt and iuſtifiable warre repaire all our ruines and damages, ouerworking and ouerweying vs by a diſſembling peace. *Genes.14.15.16.*

To conclude, the *Belgick Souldier* once againe intreates the reuerent Biſhops and Clergy to prepare their prayers, the Senate of wiſe men their councell, the Nobles and Gentry their courages, the true Courtiers their loyalty, the commonalty their armes and prouiſion, the Merchants their Shipping, the Cittizens their meanes, and the very Vſurers their money; That euery one may be ready with the *Machabes* to defend the Sanctuary of the Lord; And with true Engliſh hearts, not onely fight in the defence of their Countrey, but when God commands, not to ſpare, to goe on and prepare, and let euery one prepare himſelfe; For the *Belgick Souldier* is prepared, and made ready to goe to the battell. And the God of heauen prepare your hearts, wayes, words, deeds, and dealings, to be vigilant and carefull to prouide for vs: and we with Gods helpe, will be carefull to fight for you. And ſo the God of heauen Fight for vs all.

A Prayer.

O Lord, glorious God, and euerlaſting Father, we intreate thee mercifully to looke downe vpon vs, and hearken to our complaint and deſires, and grant we beſeech thee our requeſt; O gracious Father

thou knoweſt our ſinnes, and our iniquities are not hid from thee, they lie open to thy iudgements: yet we know that thy mercies are the cure of our miſeries, and when we flie to thee, thou drawſt neere to vs; we beſeech thee now to be fauorable, and ſpare vs for all our ſinnes paſt, and be ready to deliuer vs from ſinnes to come; looke downe in mercy vpon vs, and as thou haſt beene our euerlaſting defence, ſo now defend vs from the rage of our Enemies. Go in and out O Lord before our Armies, before our Generall, and grant we may be thy Souldiers, to fight vnder thy banner: ſtirre vp our hearts and ſtrength againſt the enemy; defend thy afflicted flocke; Remember we beſeech thee the burden of miſery layd vpon the Church at this time in Germany, *and in thy due time reſtore it to his former glory: ſettle our hearts and affections to regaine and recouer that which hath beene loſt by their treacheries: and now we ſee their double dealing, grant we may no longer truſt to them which haue no truth, they imagine miſchiefe in their heart, and are ſet on fire to doe ill; but breake thou the knot of their malice, lay open their plots, diſcouer their deuiſes, weaken their Armies, and ouerthrow their inuentions, confound their councells, and conſume their numbers. O Lord thou haſt in times paſt made the Starres to fight in order, the Sunne to ſtand ſtill, the Seas to deuoure, the Winds to ouerthrow thy enemies; ſo now O Lord prepare theſe thy creatures to aſſiſt and helpe vs, that all the world may know it is thou that fighteſt our battailes. Finally, O Lord bleſſe we beſeech thee vs, and euery one of vs, in what we ſhall take in hand for defence of thy Church. Bleſſe we intreate our King, our Prince, our State, our Clergey, our Commonalty, and giue thy bleſſing vnto vs all. And laſt of all, bleſſe we beſeech thee all that*

Iudg. 5. 20
Ioſh. 10. 13.
Exod. 14. 27. 28.

that worthy and excellent Companies of the Artillery, and Military exercises in London, and also in this Land: bleſſe O Lord we intreat their new inuentions of warre, and make their practiſes expert, make them skilfull and full of knowledge, that all the world may know that thou conducteſt our Armies. Grant this deare Father, and all other good things vnto vs, now and for euermore. Amen.

FINIS.